Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010030-5

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR
SUBJECT	Economic; Technological - Chemical industry
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR
DATE PUBLISHED	1 Apr - 16 May 1951
LANGUAGE	Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950 - 1951

DATE DIST. 24 Aug 1951

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U S C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOVIET TECHNOLOGISTS DEVELOP NEW PROCESSES

PRODUCE BALLS OF DUSTLESS CARBON BLACK -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 29 Apr 51

S. I. Rubin, Senior Scientific Associate of the Scientific Research Institute of Leather Substitutes, and Professor S. S. Bayutskov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, together with the Ivanovo and Kolokshanskiy Carbon Black Plants, have produced dustless carbon black in the form of small balls.

Carbon black is a necessary component of rubber mixtures intended for the production of tires, tire casings, hose, and other items. It provides extra durability.

Every day, loads of carbon black are shipped to plants of the rubber industry. Because the soft, powdery substance is difficult to transport, special railroad cars were built. The carbon black is packed in sacks, and there are great losses, both in transit and in the production process.

The dustless carbon black is produced by a mechanical method, without the addition of any binding substance. At first, small granules are formed by means of a press. These pellets, mixed with the powdery carbon black, are automatically fed into a drum, from which they emerge in the form of balls. Now the carbon black can be transported any distance without packing, and losses have been sharply cut.

A speedy method of vulcanizing rubber products has been worked out by Stalin Prize winner A. P. Pisarenko. It opens new possibilities for increasing labor productivity. The work is completely mechanized. Already the Scientific Research Institute of Leather Substitutes is planning two automatic machine tools for vulcanizing rubber parts.

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T SECRET

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION							
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI									

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010030-5

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010030-5

50X1-HUM

SHALE MINERAL COMPONENT TO BE USED -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya 5 Apr 51

The Chemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR is working mainly on the solution of problems connected with the use of bituminous shales as a basic type of mineral resources of Estonian SSR. The institute is occupied mostly with the development of a new technology for reprocessing shales which will provide full utilization not only of the shale oils, but of the mineral component of the shale as well. New distillation units are being devised which will be less labor consuming and more productive, and which would require less metal.

One such unit is now undergoing pilot-plant testing. It is intended for thermal reprocessing of shale fines with a solid heating medium. It was developed by the joint efforts of workers of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, the Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Ministry of Local and Shale Chemical Industry Estonian SSR. At the same time, research is being carried out to improve the operation of the old distilling units and the quality of their output. A new technological method of obtaining high-quality bitumen from shale tar is being introduced. The method was worked out at the chemical institute.

NEW UNIT PRODUCES REFINED TURPENTINE -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 15 May 51

The Segezha Pulp and Paper Combine has a modern apparatus for collecting and refining sulfate turpentine, which has meant a profit of 200,000 rubles a month to the combine. It has produced a valuable chemical product, refined turpentine, which is used in many branches of the national economy.

However, for the last 4 months it has been pouring turpentine into the lake. There is a great deal of turpentine in storage, but the sales Department of the combine does not trouble to dispose of it.

SYNTHETIC RESINS PRESERVE ARCHEOLOGICAL RELICS -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 1 Apr 51

E. A. Rumyantsev, director of the Department of Restoration and Conservation at the Leningrad Hermitage, has spent 4 years testing various substances for restoring objects in the museum. He finally hit upon the so-called synthetic resins developed by Soviet chemists. These substances have rare durability and flexibility, are readily soluble, completely transparent, and most important, do not lose these qualities with time.

The first experiments with these resins gave excellent results. When a semidecayed wooden bow from prehistoric times was impregnated with a weak solution of synthetic resin, it acquired a new resilience and flexibility. Rumyantsev came to the conclusion that the new synthetic resins could be used to fill the needs of field archeology.

When objects which have lain in the ground for a long time are brought into the sunlight, they become tarnished and crumbly. However, if the layer of earth in which they are imbedded is flushed with a weak solution of resin, the so-called plasticized stone pitch (butvar), the earth becomes so hard that it can be removed easily from the crumbly soil. When the object is brought to the museum, the sand or clay can again be softened by a solution of benzol or alcohol.

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010030-5

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010030-5

50X1-HUM

GR-48 PROTECTS LUMBER FROM WOOD PESTS, FUNGI -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 22 Apr 51

For a long time the efforts of Soviet specialists have been directed toward the development of an inexpensive and effective preparation to combat wood pests and fungi. These efforts have now met with success. Scientific associates of the Central Scientific Research Institute for the Machine Processing of Timber have developed a new preparation for safeguarding lumber, Antiseptic GR-48.

A special feature of the preparation is that, when the lumber is treated with it, it protects the wood from very different types of warehouse fungi. Experience has shown that inexpensive Antiseptic GR-48 protects the wood perfectly from decay at the time of natural seasoning, storage, and transport, even under the most unfavorable conditions.

As a result of Antiseptic GR-48, the period of service of wood is increasing 10 to 15 times. Since every year tens of millions of cubic meters of lumber must be specially treated for protection against decay, it is clear that the raw preparation is of vital significance to the national economy.

TO PRODUCE NEW TYPES OF DRUGS -- Vilnyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 27 Apr 51

The Vilnyus Geguzhes Pirmoyi Pharmaceutical Factory has begun to produce new types of drugs, such as concentrates of valerian and peppermint oil. The enterprise has recently received new equipment, and it has experienced personnel. Output for 1950 is 1.5 times that of 1949. A number of new measures have been adopted which will mean an annual saving of 30,000 rubles.

BEGIN OUTPUT OF GALLIC ACID -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 16 May 51

By order of the Ministry of Health USSR, the following personnel of the Tbilisi Pharmaceutical Chemical Plant have been awarded "excellent" badges for organizing the production of gallic acid: N. Kobakhidze, I. Grodzinskiy, N. Virchenko, and Z. Kumaritov.

- E N D -

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010030-5